19 August 2026

Rock Chips to 15.8% Copper and 5.83g/t Gold Expand Targets at As Safra

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Recent surface sampling has returned further exceptional high-grade copper-gold results across the As Safra mineralised system, including:**
  - SAF142 returned **15.8% Cu, 0.62g/t Au, 9.45g/t Ag**
  - SAF145 returned **9.77% Cu, 0.84g/t Au, 1.50g/t Ag**
  - SAF147 returned **5.83g/t Au and 3.26% Cu**
  - SAF154 returned **3.63% Cu,** plus pathfinder elements **369ppm Bi and 180.5ppm Te**
  - SAF156 returned **2.86% Cu,** plus pathfinder elements **64.2ppm Bi and 40.3ppm Te**
- New undrilled target adjacent to the **North Central Target**, returns up to 15.8% Cu in rocks within a 500m NNE trend situated 200m east of the principle ancient workings.
- As **Safra SE Target** expanded +200m NNW and +100m SSW, with strong associated geophysical and geochemical vectoring.
- **Southern polymetallic** breccia discovery expanded: +150m north and +200m west, with up to 2.86g/t Au, 0.80% Cu and 5.22% Zn, better results including:
  - SAF130: **1.69g/t Au, 5.0g/t Ag, 0.21% Cu, 0.71% Pb and 5.22% Zn**
  - SAF164: **2.86g/t Au, 0.80% Cu, 0.25% Pb and 0.61% Zn**
- Only a small proportion of the known 5.5km mineralised corridor has been drill tested, with substantial scope for further discovery and extensions along strike, across the corridor and at depth.
- Results from 21 remaining Phase 1 drill holes targeting copper zones, together with updated geophysical interpretations, are expected over the next two weeks.
- The new results are being integrated with Phase 1 drilling and detailed magnetic, gravity and IP datasets to finalise targeting for the expanded Phase 2 drilling program expected to commence within 8 weeks.

Sierra Nevada Gold Inc (ASX: SNX) is pleased to report further high-grade copper and gold results from recent surface sampling at its 100%-owned As Safra Copper-Gold Project in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA).

The latest results have defined a new and undrilled high-grade copper target east of North Central Target and materially expanded the As Safra Southeast and recently discovered southern polymetallic target areas, adding several priority targets for the Company's expanded Phase 2 drilling program. North Central Target alone has

returned copper grades of up to 15.8% Cu along a poorly exposed mineralised trend extending for approximately 500m that has never been drilled.

Importantly, multielement geochemistry is helping SNX link and distinguish mineralisation across the broader As Safra system and provides additional vectors to rank and refine drill targets. Together with Phase 1 drilling and the detailed magnetic, gravity and IP datasets, the new results are being incorporated into final targeting for the planned Phase 2 drilling program.

SNX CEO Adam Oehlman commented: *"These results have materially expanded our next drilling opportunity at As Safra. We have defined a new, undrilled high-grade copper target at North Central, extended the As Safra Southeast target in both directions, and significantly expanded the footprint of the recently discovered southern polymetallic system. Importantly, these are not isolated high-grade samples. The geochemistry is helping us link surface mineralisation with what we are seeing in drilling and giving us better tools to rank and refine targets across the broader As Safra system.*

With the complete Phase 1 drilling results expected shortly, we are entering our expanded Phase 2 program with a larger and better-defined pipeline of high-priority targets than we had at the start of Phase 1."

Key additional targets highlighted by these results include;

1) **North Central Target area (east)** – this significant new copper target has been defined approximately 200m east of the main trend of ancient workings, in an area that has never been drill tested. Sampling has returned copper grades of up to 15.8% Cu along a poorly exposed trend extending for approximately 500m in a NNE direction. Importantly, the associated multielement signature is similar to mineralisation intersected by recent SNX drilling approximately 2.5km to the south, suggesting the North Central Target may represent another expression of the same broader copper-gold mineralising system.

   The combination of exceptional copper grades, substantial strike extent and no previous drilling makes North Central a high-priority Phase 2 target.

2) **As Safra SE Extensions** – New sampling has extended the As Safra Southeast target in both directions along strike. To the NNW, mineralisation has been extended by approximately 200m, closely aligned with a prominent magnetic linear that provides a clear corridor for further targeting. To the SSW, the target has been extended by approximately 100m, where strongly anomalous Bi-Te-Mo-Au geochemistry provides an important vector toward a potentially hotter and more proximal part of the mineral system.

   The expanded footprint, strong geochemical vectoring and supporting magnetic response significantly increase the scale of the As Safra Southeast target ahead of further drilling.

3) **Recent precious and polymetallic breccia system** – Surface sampling has further expanded the recently discovered Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn breccia system, extending the prospective footprint by approximately 150m to the north and 200m to the west.

   New results include elevated gold (up to 2.86g/t, SAF164), copper (up to 0.80%, SAF164) and zinc (up to 5.22%, SAF130) demonstrating that the recently drilled breccia represents only part of a larger surface geochemical footprint, with mineralisation remaining open beyond the current drilling. The expanding footprint materially increases the scope of the southern discovery and provides multiple new positions for follow-up drilling during Phase 2.

Collectively, the results have expanded the As Safra exploration search space and generated multiple new drill-ready opportunities outside the areas tested during Phase 1. Phase 2 will therefore combine advancement of the established Central Copper Zone with systematic testing of these emerging high-priority discovery targets.

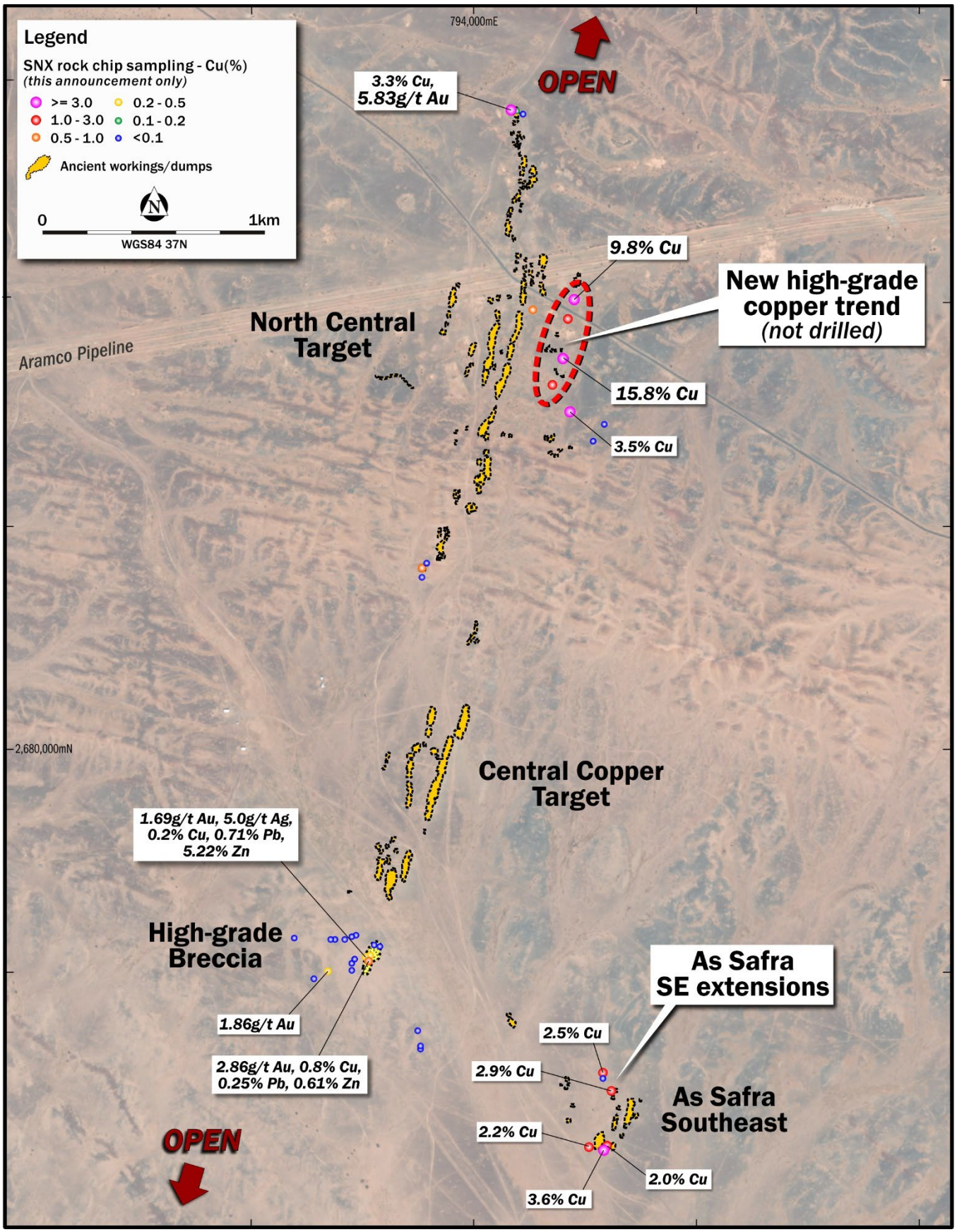

Figure 1. As Safra mineralised corridor highlighting the new high-grade rock chip sampling (coloured spheres). Plan view showing the 5.5 km mineralised corridor, recent SNX high-grade Cu and Au rock samples, ancient workings. The new and expanded targets are highlighted within the figure.

Significance for the As Safra Mineral System

The latest results continue to demonstrate that As Safra is a large and evolving mineral system with multiple styles of mineralisation and significant exploration potential beyond the areas drilled to date.

Importantly, the new sampling has defined and expanded several priority target areas, including the new North Central copper target, extensions to As Safra Southeast and the recently discovered southern polymetallic system.

Together with Phase 1 drilling and recently completed geophysical surveys, these results have materially expanded the exploration search space and strengthened the pipeline of high-priority targets for Phase 2 drilling.

Photo 1 - Showing section of the extensive Slag deposits (black rocks in the foreground), reflecting the long history and scale of historic copper mining and smelting along the mineralised corridor.

Multi-element Geochemistry Strengthens Targeting

Exploration multi-element results are helping SNX distinguish different parts of the As Safra mineral system and refine priorities for Phase 2 drilling.

High-grade copper samples from the central, western and southeast areas show a consistent Cu-Bi-Te association, providing an additional vector toward potentially more prospective parts of the broader copper-gold system.

In contrast, sampling around the recently discovered southern polymetallic breccia returned a distinct Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn signature, including:

- 1.69g/t Au and 5.22% Zn – SAF130
- 2.86g/t Au and 0.80% Cu – SAF164
- 0.85% Pb and 0.92% Zn – SAF129

The contrasting metal signatures reinforce the interpretation that As Safra hosts multiple mineralisation styles within a large and evolving hydrothermal system.

The key implication is that the growing geochemical dataset is providing SNX with better tools to rank targets, identify extensions beneath cover and focus Phase 2 drilling on the areas with the greatest discovery potential.

Next Steps

With Phase 1 drilling complete, SNX is progressively integrating all drilling, geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets into an updated three-dimensional interpretation of the As Safra mineral system.

The immediate priorities are to:

1) report the remaining Phase 1 drilling results;
2) integrate interpretation of the magnetic, gravity and IP datasets;
3) refine geological and geochemical vectoring across the Central, Southeast and southern polymetallic target areas; and
4) finalise the Phase 2 drill program.

The objective of Phase 2 is to simultaneously advance the near-surface Central Copper Zone toward potential resource definition while continuing to test the substantially larger discovery opportunities across the broader As Safra mineral system.

Government Support and Operating Environment

Sierra Nevada Gold has received strong support from key government agencies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, enabling the efficient advancement of the As Safra Project from project award through to the grant of full Exploration Licences. Through its Vision 2030 initiative, Saudi Arabia has established a modern and increasingly supportive mining framework incorporating streamlined permitting, exploration incentive programs, improved access to geological information and high-quality regional datasets generated by the Saudi Geological Survey (SGS).

This strong government commitment to developing the Kingdom's mineral sector, together with increasing participation from international mining and investment groups, provides a favourable operating environment for long-term exploration and project advancement. Through its wholly owned Saudi subsidiary, Arabian American Minerals (AAM), SNX is well positioned to operate locally, continue to build in-country capability and efficiently advance exploration activities at As Safra.

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هيئة المساحة الجيولوجية السعودية
Saudi Geological Survey

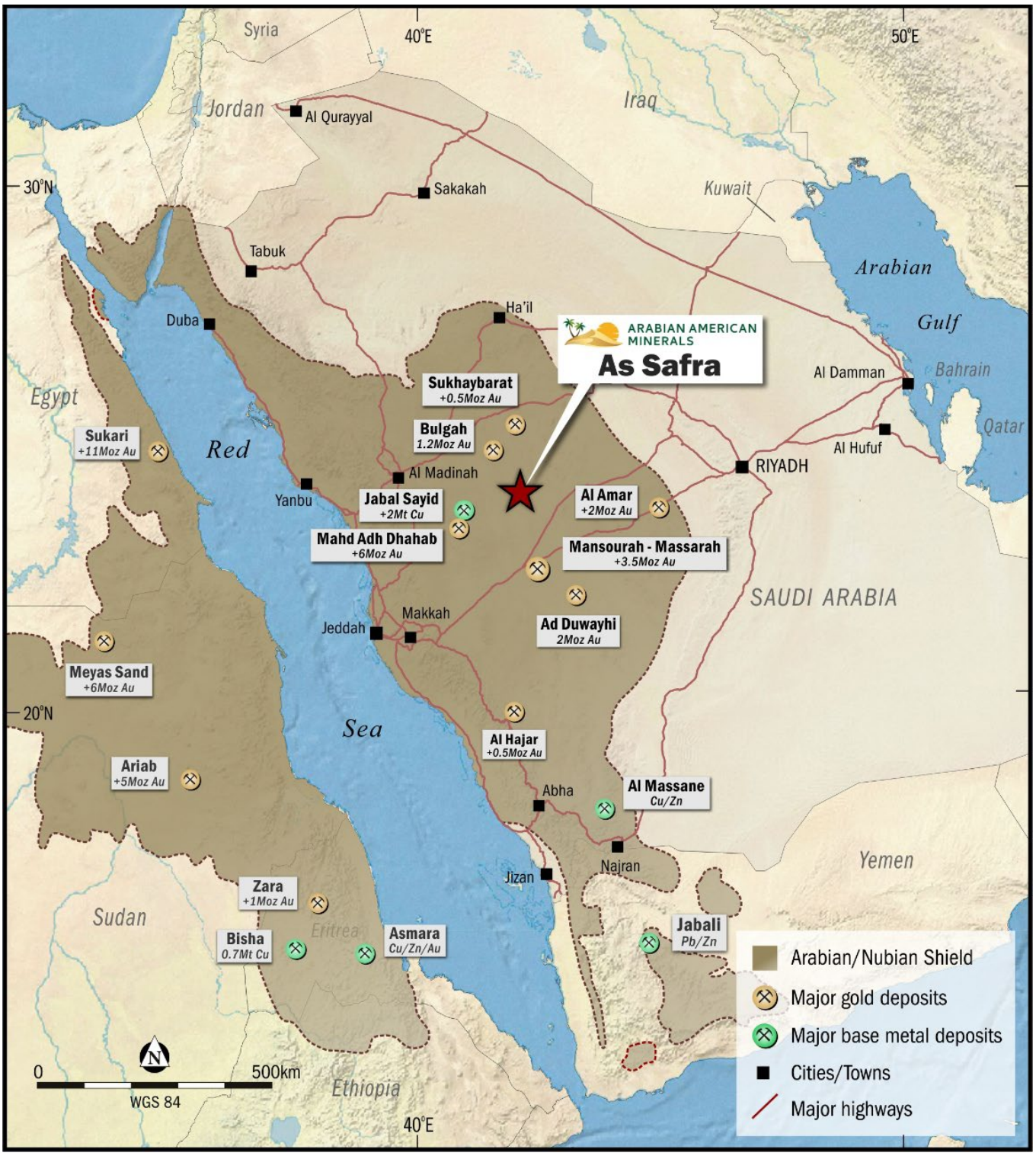

Figure 2. Regional map showing the extent of the Arabian-Nubian Shield, major mineral deposits and the location of As Safra.

As Safra background

The As Safra Project exhibits a district-scale mineralised footprint characterised by broad metal zonation, extending from a central Cu-Au-dominant corridor into surrounding Ag-Cu-Pb and Pb-Zn-Ag zones (see Figure 3). The combination of this regional metal zonation and the multiple mineralisation styles now recognised—including Cu-Au skarn and replacement mineralisation, Au-dominant skarn zones and the newly discovered Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-rich breccia—is consistent with a large, fertile and long-lived magmatic-hydrothermal system.

The principal mineralised corridor extends for approximately 5.5 km by 0.6 km and contains numerous copper and gold occurrences, extensive ancient mine workings and widespread surface mineralisation. The new polymetallic breccia discovery beneath shallow cover, approximately 400 m south of the Central Copper Zone, further demonstrates that significant mineralisation extends beyond the historic workings and may occur in multiple geological settings. Only a small proportion of the corridor has been drill tested, while numerous priority targets defined through integrated geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets remain untested, providing substantial opportunity for further discovery.

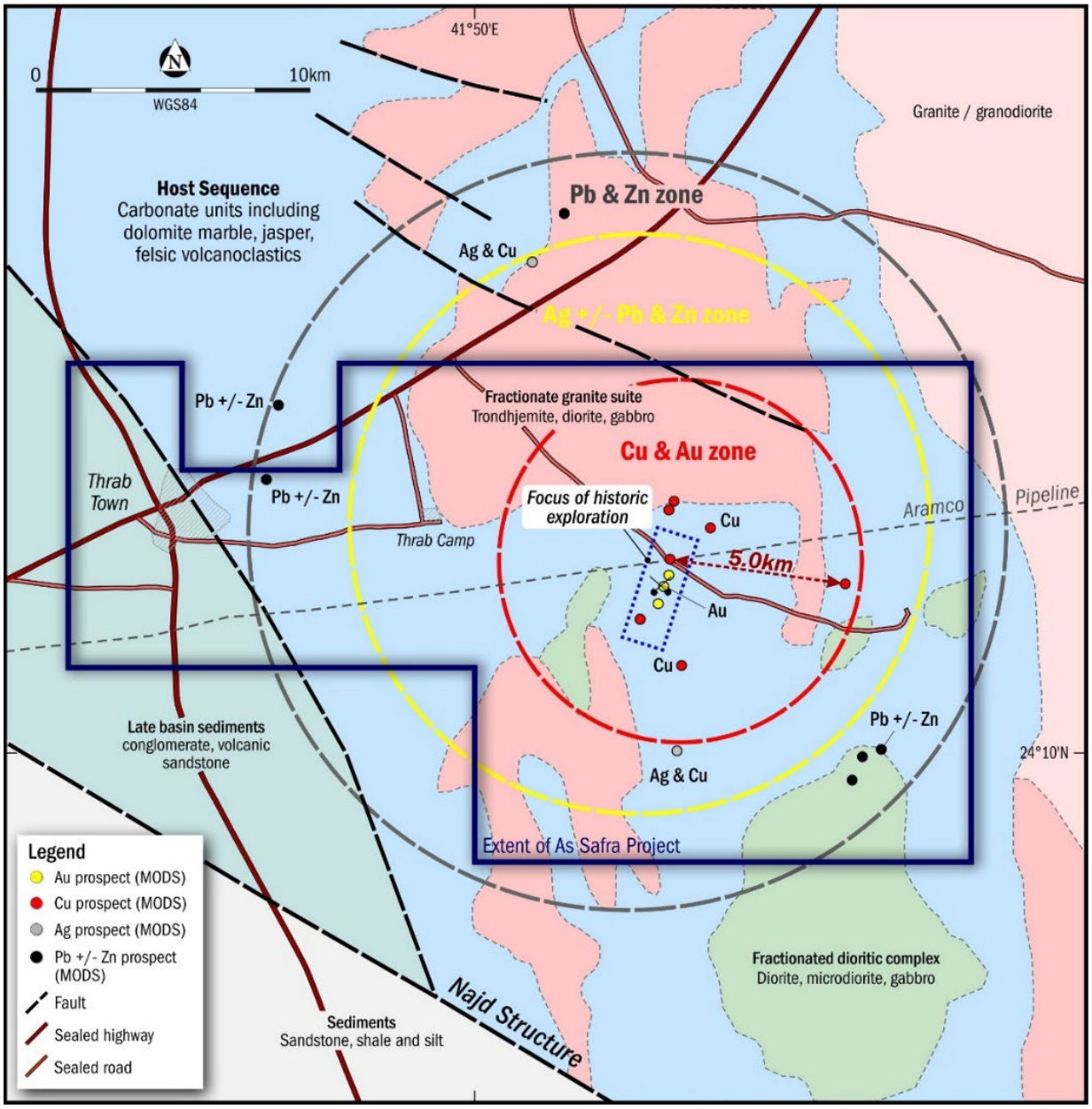

Figure 3. Regional geological setting of the As Safra Project showing interpreted district-scale metal zonation, major structures, infrastructure and the extent of the exploration licences. Metal-zonation boundaries are conceptual and based on the distribution of known mineral occurrences. See ASX announcement dated 16 December 2025, SNX Awarded Advanced Saudi Arabia Cu-Au Project.

About Sierra Nevada Gold (SNX)

Sierra Nevada Gold is an Australian Securities Exchange-listed mineral exploration company focused on building a leading copper-gold exploration platform in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Company's flagship asset is the 100%-owned, district-scale As Safra Copper-Gold Project, located within the highly prospective Arabian Shield.

As Safra represents a transformational opportunity for SNX, providing exposure to a large-scale copper-gold mineral system in a rapidly emerging mining jurisdiction supported by substantial government investment, modern mining reforms and increasing international participation. The project significantly expands the Company's discovery potential and positions SNX to pursue a globally significant copper-gold discovery capable of creating long-term shareholder value.

SNX also owns five exploration projects in Nevada, USA, spanning epithermal gold-silver, Carlin-style gold and porphyry copper-gold targets. These assets provide additional strategic and commercial optionality, while the Company's primary growth focus remains the advancement of As Safra and the expansion of its copper-gold portfolio in Saudi Arabia.

This announcement was authorised for release by Mr Brett Butlin, Executive Director of the Company.

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Competent Persons Statement

Information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr. Brett Butlin, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (FAIG). Mr. Butlin is a full-time employee of the Company in the role of Chief Geologist and Executive Director and is a shareholder in the Company. Mr. Butlin has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Butlin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Significant Results

Table 1 – Rock chip sample information As Safra Project, KSA.

Rock-chip samples are targeted surface samples collected for exploration purposes. Results may not be representative of the average grade, thickness or continuity of mineralisation, and should be interpreted in the context of the broader sampling distribution shown in Figure 1 and Appendix 1

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting WGS84 37N (m)	Northing WGS84 37N (m)	RL (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Bi (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Description
SAF129	Subcrop	793537	2679075	977	0.314	0.431	0.92	0.8500	0.923	12.9	1.3	CuOx "breccia" loc, karstic texture, micrite
SAF130	Subcrop	793522	2679065	977	0.213	**1.69**	5	0.7120	5.22	8.88	0.58	Strong limonite, tellurides, galena, weakly karstic
SAF131	Subcrop	793579	2679113	977	0.00188	0.003	0.14	0.0046	0.0245	0.08	0.025	Weak limonite, mod qtz stwrk, micrite host
SAF132	Subcrop	793454	2679007	984	0.00053	0.001	0.31	0.0008	0.0053	0.01	0.025	Strong hm & sil, wk qtz network, trace galena
SAF133	Subcrop	793350	2679002	980	0.254	**1.865**	2.05	0.1985	0.0448	10.6	14.2	Rd-bn soil anomaly and strongly karstic, wk bx appearance
SAF134	Subcrop	793285	2678967	979	0.00081	0.052	0.18	0.0008	0.0021	0.03	0.025	Karstic, weak red colour
SAF135	Subcrop	793749	2678736	976	0.00056	0.003	0.61	0.0003	0.0008	0.02	0.025	Strong hm in micrite, micro-veinlets
SAF136	Subcrop	793767	2678658	975	0.00035	0.002	0.02	0.0002	0.0008	0.01	0.025	Vng-K-Epi-Galena (paragen)
SAF137	Subcrop	793766	2678657	975	0.00047	0.002	0.01	0.0002	0.0008	0.01	0.025	High-level qtz vng, teeth, lm matrix
SAF138	Outcrop	794588	2681455	992	0.0007	0.002	0.1	0.0017	0.0054	0.06	0.025	Magnetic qtz monz with E-W cross-cutting foliation
SAF139	Outcrop	794536	2681379	993	0.00186	0.128	0.12	0.0007	0.0011	0.62	2.26	Magnetic bx qtz vng cross-cutting m-grn
SAF140	Slag	794430	2681513	992	**3.45**	0.099	5.8	0.0019	0.0242	39.3	53.6	CuOx in slag, E side of wrks
SAF141	Slag	794355	2681631	992	**1.905**	0.339	6.53	0.0045	0.0148	14.25	14.4	CuOx and Sulphur(?) in slag
SAF142	Subcrop	794401	2681750	990	**15.8**	0.624	9.45	0.0020	0.0186	63.5	40	CuOx micrite host
SAF143	Subcrop	794266	2681970	990	0.884	0.016	0.69	0.0124	0.0778	4.92	4.74	Karstic, strongly magnetic, patchy lm
SAF144	Trenching	794427	2681929	990	**2.72**	0.479	1.45	0.0035	0.0274	45.6	29.3	CuOx from trench, subcrop within 50m, micrite host
SAF145	Trenching	794452	2682015	989	**9.77**	0.842	1.5	0.0006	0.169	35.1	16.35	CuOx from trench, subcrop within 50m, micrite host - bornite

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting WGS84 37N (m)	Northing WGS84 37N (m)	RL (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Bi (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Description
SAF146	Subcrop	794151	2682864	991	0.035	0.135	0.75	0.0086	0.0042	24.3	112	Karstic & lm
SAF147	Subcrop	794168	2682870	992	**3.26**	**5.83**	2.2	0.1520	0.541	5.65	4.22	CuOx, qtz vng, micrite host
SAF148	Subcrop	794194	2682861	994	0.1205	0.423	3.56	0.0012	0.0037	14.6	11.05	Qtz vng, wk bx, cross-cutting micrite
SAF149	Subcrop	794227	2682845	994	0.0131	0.201	1.33	0.0440	0.0415	0.9	11.9	Contact zone between monzonite and micrite, weakly karstic
SAF150	Outcrop	793789	2680835	997	0.01555	0.088	1.45	0.3360	0.1385	7.5	1.85	Weakly karstic, silicified, micrite, wk lm
SAF151	Outcrop	793766	2680813	996	0.922	0.013	0.52	0.1020	0.0942	12.45	2.89	Magnetic karstic micrite at contact with m-grn, cuox
SAF152	Outcrop	793768	2680772	992	0.00754	0.226	0.16	0.0379	0.1345	0.08	0.025	Mod lm altered micrite, karstic texture, microveinlets
SAF153	Outcrop	794603	2678223	972	**2.01**	0.023	1.79	0.0055	0.0097	103.5	62	CuOx in phyllite, small wrks
SAF154	Outcrop	794583	2678201	971	**3.63**	0.058	3.69	0.0022	0.0114	369	180.5	CuOx in phyllite, small wrks
SAF155	Outcrop	794522	2678212	970	**2.22**	0.351	2.09	0.0023	0.0152	105.5	56.5	W wrks area, feox gossan
SAF156	Subcrop	794619	2678467	972	**2.86**	0.195	1.47	0.0007	0.0108	64.2	40.3	CuOx, NNW of AS SE
SAF157	Soil	794584	2678519	972	0.0224	0.003	0.08	0.0010	0.0057	0.52	0.26	"Soil" (20cm depth, pebble size rock) colour anomaly, rd-bn, magnetic
SAF158	Subcrop	794583	2678545	973	**2.51**	0.018	0.6	0.0002	0.0093	15.3	11.05	CuOx in micrite
SAF161	Subcrop	793454	2679035	987	0.01055	0.001	0.08	0.0001	0.0011	0.11	0.05	Well defined breccia, strongly silicified
SAF162	Subcrop	793466	2679051	994	0.00117	0.001	0.03	0.0001	0.0011	0.02	0.025	Milky sugary matrix, few bx clasts
SAF163	Subcrop	793470	2679055	992	0.00262	<0.001	0.04	0.0004	0.0008	0.05	0.025	Well defined breccia, strongly silicified
SAF164	Subcrop	793526	2679047	988	0.799	**2.86**	1.02	0.2510	0.612	2.49	0.96	Strong hm ox, micrite protolith
SAF165	Subcrop	793558	2679122	985	0.00342	0.01	0.1	0.0007	0.0026	0.04	0.025	Bx qtz vn, some dog-tooth texture
SAF166	Subcrop	793473	2679167	984	0.0206	0.344	1.9	0.0304	0.0058	0.49	0.49	Strong hm, wk py
SAF167	Subcrop	793458	2679159	983	0.00116	<0.001	0.11	0.0070	0.001	0.02	0.025	Stwrk qtz vng, silicified

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting WGS84 37N (m)	Northing WGS84 37N (m)	RL (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Bi (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Description
SAF168	Subcrop	793421	2679147	980	0.0005	0.001	0.03	0.0002	0.0003	0.01	0.025	Irr qtz vng
SAF169	Subcrop	793379	2679144	984	0.00082	0.001	0.1	0.0004	0.0006	0.01	0.025	Hbx qtz vng
SAF170	Subcrop	793362	2679143	984	0.00042	0.001	0.02	0.0003	0.0008	0.01	0.025	Qtz bx clast, micrite host
SAF171	Subcrop	793198	2679153	982	0.00065	0.002	0.15	0.0016	0.0085	0.19	0.025	Stwrk through karstic rock
SAF172	Subcrop	800712	2675378	981	0.00725	0.003	0.38	0.0010	0.0039	0.53	0.07	Karstic, cream colour
SAF173	Subcrop	800739	2675369	981	0.0019	0.003	0.09	0.0008	0.0033	0.08	0.11	Fe-rich unit
SAF174	Subcrop	800733	2675306	979	0.00313	0.003	0.1	0.0017	0.0113	0.29	0.09	Fe-rich unit
SAF175	Subcrop	800762	2675272	979	0.00342	0.004	0.12	0.0007	0.0042	0.08	0.12	Wk stwrk crossing fe-rich unit
SAF176	Subcrop	800649	2675240	979	0.00569	0.003	0.09	0.0006	0.004	0.12	0.16	Wk stwrk crossing fe-rich unit
SAF177	Subcrop	800880	2675505	980	0.0052	0.008	0.12	0.0055	0.0051	0.08	0.2	Fe-rich unit

Appendix 2 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	All sampling reported in this announcement is considered historic in nature if completed prior to 2025. Prior to 2025 numerous Government agencies undertook drilling, trenching, geophysical, soil and rock sampling programs. The entirety of this work is currently being compiled and where possible validated. For this reason, only data presented by the BRGM *(Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières - French Geological Survey)* in 2000 has been included at this time. This 2000 program is the most recent work undertaken within the area under discussion. A brief exploration history is presented in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Where SNX reports BRGM *(Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières - French Geological Survey)* core drilling conducted in 1968-69. Summary data only has been located and is available for this work with the source being a specific BRGM report specific to the drilling program (Delfour, J., 1970, Results of Exploratory Drilling at the As Safra Copper Prospect, Second Annual Report, chapter 1-2, BRGM 70 JED 1 and Completion Report on Drilling at As Safra Prospect, Report and Appendices, BRGM JED 70 JED 9). 7 inclined core holes were drilled to varying depths along the As Safra workings for a total advance of (2,060m). Core was sampled by half core with a saw and chisel generally at 1-meter intervals through visually copper mineralised zones. Where SNX reports BRGM *(Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières - French Geological Survey)* in 2000 undertook a collected a total of 368 samples (ASA-0001 to ASA-0368) from 120 stations scattered all along the prospect. Most of the samples were taken from the dumps, with regular intervals (about 50 m between each station). Some other samples were taken from quartz veins exposures. The samples weighed between 3 to 5 kg, and then crushed, ground and assayed for Au by AA, and ICP for multi-elements at the SGS laboratory in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. All samples achieving the ICP upper detection limit for Cu, Pb, and Zn were reanalysed by AAS. This work has been compiled and validated where possible by SNX. This data should be treated as historic in nature. Geophysics – where SNX reports BRGM *(Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières - French Geological Survey)* in 2000 undertook a program of Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (DPDP IP). SNX has reported and presented 7 pseudo sections DPDP IP lines conducted by the BRGM 2000. Dipole-Dipole arrays of D=100 m and 200 m, except IP6 where (D=50 m and 100 m) were employed. All pseudo-sections were interpreted by simultaneous inversion of the apparent resistivity and induced polarization, using the RES2DINV software in a finite-element configuration. This software contains highly perfected convergence algorithms, takes into account the topography of the profiles, and can correct for the effects of relief (parasite anomalies due to large variations in relief). The software also avoids all the "usual" artifacts associated with dipole-dipole arrays, such as ground surges due to surface structures, and the mode of pseudo-section representation (conical shape, branches inclined at 45°). Interpretation by inversion supplies quantitative information for characterizing the origin of the anomalies: electrical characteristics (actual resistivity and chargeability), geometry, and depth. Nevertheless, even though very powerful convergence algorithms

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		optimize the precision and stability of the inversions, the geometric parameters provided by the inversion of the pseudo-sections can, in theory, vary within a range of 10 to 20%. This data should be treated as historic in nature. Where SNX reports results from a surface rock chip sampling program completed since 2025. Since 2025 (including rock chips reported in this announcement) SNX collected rock chip samples from across the project area, collecting where possible a representative sample of between 0.5-2.5kg. The sample was submitted and assayed for Au (Au-ICP21) and ME (ME-MS61) by ALS Arabia in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Where SNX reports interpretation of results from a 25m line spaced ground magnetic survey. A high-resolution ground magnetic survey was conducted to map total magnetic field (TMF) variations associated with lithology, structure and magnetite-rich skarn alteration. The survey is a passive geophysical technique measuring variations in magnetic susceptibility of subsurface rocks. Data acquired on east–west traverses at 25m line spacing with north–south tie lines at ~300 m spacing for levelling control. Base station Geometrics G857 proton magnetometer, with roving Geometrics G859 Caesium vapour and GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometers (resolution 0.01–0.1 nT). Base station Geometrics G857 proton magnetometer, with roving Geometrics G859 Caesium vapour and GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometers (resolution 0.01–0.1 nT). Continuous QA/QC applied during acquisition, including daily data validation, base station monitoring, spike removal, and line-to-line consistency checks. Diurnal magnetic variations recorded at 30–60 second intervals and applied to all field data. Use of tie lines, repeat reference lines and heading corrections (cloverleaf method) to ensure data integrity; protocols implemented to minimise cultural interference. Where SNX reports interpretation based on ground gravity data. Ground gravity survey conducted to measure spatial variations in the Earth's gravitational field, targeting subsurface density contrasts associated with intrusive bodies, skarn alteration and sulphide accumulations. The program is designed on a 50m x 50m offset grid pattern. Data acquired using a Scintrex CG-6 Autograv gravity meter, incorporating a fused quartz sensor with electrostatic nulling, providing 0.1 microGal resolution and repeatability of <5

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		microGal. The CG-6 instrument provides low residual drift (<20 microGal/day) with automated corrections applied for tidal effects, instrument tilt, temperature variation and drift. Data quality assessed through repeatability of station measurements and consistency across survey grids. Drilling completed by SNX in 2026 comprised both core and RC with Phase 1 completed by True East Company Mining Services. All RC holes were completed with a truck-mounted Atlas Copco (Epiroc) surface RC rig, Explorac R50, supported by an Atlas Copco V900 compressor providing up to 25 bar air pressure to ensure dry samples. Sampling every 1m was done at the rig using a 3-tier riffle splitter during drilling. Every 1m composite sample is weighed at the rig for assessment of drill recovery, as well as the 1m split sample sent to the lab to ensure the splitter is operating correctly and delivering a representative sample fraction. Three diamond rigs, two models, were used, all drilling HQ diameter drill core. The JINSHI YN-1500 surface track-mounted rig was used for 10 of 12 diamond holes and can drill up to 1,500m downhole depth. The Boretech BT-2500 surface track-mounted rig completed 2 of 12 diamond holes and can drill up to 1,400m downhole depth. Core Samples are taken via half core with the result that 50% of the sample media is submitted for analysis.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All sampling prior to 2025 is considered historic in nature. All sampling completed by SNX - Industry standard certified reference materials supplied by OREAS are inserted during drilling operations as part of SNX quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) procedure. All samples are submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Jeddah. Sample representativity from RC drilling is ensured through use of a 3-tier riffle splitter during drilling. Bottom-half of diamond core is consistently sampled for half-core analysis.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other	Industry standard sampling protocols of the time (1969 & 2000) and techniques were variably applied as discussed above. The BRGM is a well-respected organisation that is renowned for employing industry best practise.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	No coarse gold observed or encountered by SNX, no coarse gold is recorded in government technical reports.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Historically, 7 conventional core holes drilled for a total advance of 2,060m. It is assumed the core diameter is BQ (36.4mm), this will be confirmed when core is sourced from the Saudi Geological Service (SGS) core depository in Jeddah, KSA. Drilling completed by SNX in 2026. Core diameter is HQ with bottom of hole core orientation line marked on every competent drill run using a Reflex ACT (core orientation device). The confidence level of the core orientation line is marked on the drill core using an on-site angle iron during drilling: solid line is high confidence, long-dashed line is moderate confidence, short-dashed line is low confidence. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was supported with an Atlas Copco V900 compressor providing up to 25 bar air pressure to ensure dry samples and a 3-tier riffle splitter used during drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Prior to 2025 sampling information does not support making the assessment of this criterion. For SNX drilling 2026 onwards. RC drilling – 1m composite samples are weighed at the drill rig to make this assessment of drill recovery. 1m split samples to be sent to the lab for analysis are weighed to ensure the splitter is operating correctly and delivering a representative sample fraction. Core drilling – after every drilling run the driller makes an assessment of core recovery which is reported via physical marking on the drill blocks and recorded in the daily drilling plods. SNX on-site geologists verify core recovery during drilling.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Prior to 2025 sampling information does not support making the assessment of this criterion. For SNX drilling 2026 onwards. RC drilling – All 1m composites are sampled via a 3-tier riffle splitter at the drill rig during the drilling process. Core samples are taken via half core with the result that 50% of the sample media is submitted for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No study of sample recovery versus grade has been conducted as these are early-stage drilling programs to outline mineralisation.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Since 2025 samples have been logged to a level that would support a Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) with all RC, core and rock chip samples being geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, structural deformation and other pertinent geological features specific to the sample. Where required, logging records specific mineral abundance. Prior to 2025 sampling information does not support making the assessment of this criterion to this level of detail. No MRE is being reported.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Summary drill logs for the 1968-69 (BRGM) core program SNX have access to are both qualitative and quantitative. Since 2026 SNX drilling is logged both qualitative and quantitatively. SNX templates including a logging library and Geobank drilling data capture and management software, as well as type geological reference samples, are used to ensure consistency of logging between drillholes and geologists.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire length (100%) of each core and RC hole has been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	For SNX since 2026, all core for sampling has been half-cut using a hand-operated saw along a cut-reference line with core orientation line preserved. Duplicate and petrographic samples are quarter-cut. The bottom half of the core is consistently sampled.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	For SNX since 2026, all RC samples have passed through a 3-tier riffle splitter with all samples recorded as dry.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Prior to 2025, available QAQC information does not support making this assessment to the level required under the JORC 2012 Code. Since 2025 the sample preparation technique for all samples follows industry best practice, by an accredited laboratory (ALS, Jeddah). The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralisation. Samples are sorted, oven dried, and the entire sample pulverised in a single-stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Prior to 2025, sampling information does not support making the assessment of this criterion. Since 2025 RC, core, rock chip and soil samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. Blanks are inserted every 50 samples and CRM standards are inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of one standard in every 30 samples. Field duplicates are taken at the frequency of 1 sample every 50. The laboratory uses its own internal standards of two duplicates, two replicates, two standards and one blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser.
	• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Prior to 2025, sampling information does not support making the assessment of this criterion. Since 2025 RC, core, rock chip and soil programs have included taking field duplicates at a rate of 1 in 50.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Prior to 2025, sampling information does not support making the assessment of this criterion. Since 2025 the sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Original assay documents before 2025 are not available, as such all-assay data prior to 2025 is historic in nature and is treated as such. BRGM clearly records assay methodology and place of assay however SNX do not have access to original laboratory documents. Samples submitted for analysis after 2025 were analysed by ALS Arabia in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia utilising the total Fire Assay procedure Au-ICP21 (30gm, DL 0.001ppm) for gold and the partial 4 acid ME-MS61 for multielement analysis. For over range analysis the following methodologies were used ME-OG62, Cu-OG62, Au-GRA21, Ag-GRA21.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Downhole geophysical tools were not used.
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Insufficient data exists on programs prior to 2025 to make the assessment against this criterion. For sampling programs since 2025. The laboratories are accredited and use their own certified reference material. The laboratory has two duplicates,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		two replicates, one standard and one blank per 50 assays. SNX submitted standard samples every 30th sample, blanks every 50th and field duplicates every 50 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Prior to 2025 SNX relies on previous workers and consultant's assessments as to the verification of historical significant intersections. Since 2025 the samples were logged by both independent geological contractors and SNX staff and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and sampling chips are reviewed. SNX's Chief Geologist verifies the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology.
	• The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Prior to 2025 documentation on primary data and data entry procedures, verification and data storage protocols are not recorded to a level to satisfy the JORC 2012 Code. SNX is currently undertaking a program of data validation of the data recorded at the project since the 1930's. Since 2025 primary data has been sent to SNX and imported into Micromine software for validation and verification. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory using Excel and Micromine software.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	No mineral resource estimation is being reported. The location of BRGM drill collars (7) have been field verified using a handheld GPS +/-1.8m (Garmin 65s) as were the locations of all samples reported. The location of all SNX drillholes was pegged before and after drilling using a handheld GPS +/-1.8m (Garmin 65s). A Garmin 65s was also used to locate SNX rock-chip samples and other field reported localities. All SNX drillholes have been downhole surveyed utilising a north-seeking gyro.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	WGS 84 UTM Zone 37N.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic data used (drill collar elevation, RL) were obtained from handheld GPS units and are adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results. SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission) provides base topographical data where required.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The data spacing of both drilling, rock chip and geophysical programs are appropriate for the reporting of Exploration Results.
	• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Geophysical and geological interpretations support the drilling direction and sampling method.
	• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material	No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Prior to 2025 no details of the sample security measures are available. Since 2025 samples were packed in bulk bags, secured with cable ties, and transported from the field by SNX personnel to ALS Arabia in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The laboratories then checked the physically received samples against a SNX generated sample submission list and reported back any discrepancies. Each sample submission is accompanied with a signed acknowledgement of receipt in duplicate.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No reviews have been undertaken by SNX.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The As Safra project consists of 5 contiguous blocks (NS240, NS241, NS242, NS247, NS248 for a total area of 375km2) was granted by Royal Decree on 1st May 2026 with corresponding Exploration License Numbers 20260300188, 20260300189, 20260300190, 20260300191, 20260300192, valid for a 5-year period. These licenses can be extended for a further 5-years, and thereafter on a year-by-year basis. There are no third-party encumbrances or royalties applicable to these licenses.
	• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	There are no known impediments at this time.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration by other parties since 1936 have been (or in the process of being) reviewed and is used as a guide to SNX's exploration priorities and activities. Previous workers have completed geological mapping and sampling, geochemical sampling, geophysical programs, core drilling. Significant ancient mining has also occurred within the project, and this also informs SNX's exploration priorities.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The As Safra Project exhibits a district-scale mineralised footprint characterised by well-developed metal zonation, transitioning from a central Cu–Au core into broader Ag–Cu–Pb and Pb–Zn–Ag distal systems. Despite numerous mineral occurrences across the project area, historical exploration has been limited and focused almost exclusively on the central corridor of ancient copper–gold workings, which extends for 5.5km × 0.6km. The abundance of ancient mine sites and slag deposits, combined with widespread mineralisation at surface, underscores the project's inherent prospectivity. Mineralisation is associated with shearing and skarn alteration formed along reactive carbonate horizons adjacent to intrusive contacts. Recent SNX drilling has also identified a spatially separate Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-rich hydrothermal breccia with a contrasting multi-element geochemical signature and characteristics consistent with an intermediate-sulphidation affinity. This mineralisation is interpreted to represent an additional hydrothermal stage within the broader intrusive-related mineral system. The genetic relationship between the breccia, skarn and replacement mineralisation remains under investigation.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Details of results of historic exploration drilling activities discussed in this announcement are within the body of the text and summarised in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length.	Drill hole information for reported results in this announcement including location, dip, azimuth, down hole length, are reported with significant intercepts in Appendix 1, Table 1.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No drilling data is excluded. Historic drilling that is discussed is referenced in the body of the report and covered in JORC Table 1 under "Sampling Techniques".
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	With drilling results weighted averages were calculated over reported intervals according to sample length. No high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results.
	• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	The parameters behind historic significant intercepts are unknown and have been taken directly from reports/plans/sections. Since 2026, SNX have reported significant intercepts based on the following criteria: >=0.2% Cu cut-off with no more than 3m of continuous internal dilution. All intercepts are down hole widths. Gold-Silver polymetallic intercepts are calculated using 0.1g/t Au with no more than 3m of continuous internal dilution. All intercepts are down hole widths.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	At this reconnaissance/early exploration stage, the geometry of the target mineralisation is not adequately defined. All intersections reported are as downhole lengths.
	• If the geometry of mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	At this reconnaissance/early exploration stage, the geometry of the target mineralisation is not adequately defined. All intersections reported are as downhole lengths.
	• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	All intersections reported are as downhole lengths and statement provided in Appendix 1 to illustrate this.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to the body of the report for all relevant maps, sections and diagrams.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All historical data reported in this announcement is presented.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No substantive exploration data excluded. SNX has discussed and presented the latest data as compiled by the BRGM, a globally recognised government geological agency.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Covered in the body of the announcement.
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	Covered in the body of the announcement.